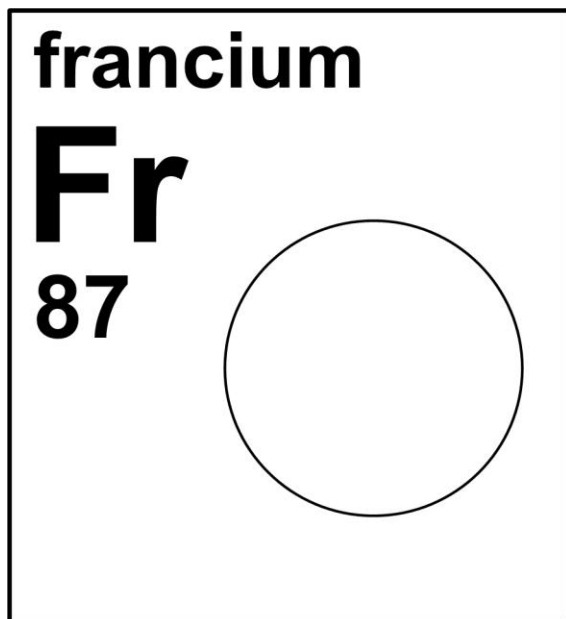





## francium



Stable isotope	Atomic mass	Mole fraction
(none)		

### Half-life of radioactive isotope

Less than 1 second   
 Between 1 second and 1 hour   
 Greater than 1 hour 

$^{199}\text{Fr}$	$^{200}\text{Fr}$	$^{201}\text{Fr}$	$^{202}\text{Fr}$	$^{203}\text{Fr}$	$^{204}\text{Fr}$	$^{205}\text{Fr}$	$^{206}\text{Fr}$	$^{207}\text{Fr}$	$^{208}\text{Fr}$
$^{209}\text{Fr}$	$^{210}\text{Fr}$	$^{211}\text{Fr}$	$^{212}\text{Fr}$	$^{213}\text{Fr}$	$^{214}\text{Fr}$	$^{217}\text{Fr}$	$^{218}\text{Fr}$	$^{219}\text{Fr}$	$^{220}\text{Fr}$
$^{221}\text{Fr}$	$^{222}\text{Fr}$	$^{223}\text{Fr}$	$^{224}\text{Fr}$	$^{225}\text{Fr}$	$^{226}\text{Fr}$	$^{227}\text{Fr}$	$^{228}\text{Fr}$	$^{229}\text{Fr}$	$^{230}\text{Fr}$
$^{231}\text{Fr}$	$^{232}\text{Fr}$	$^{233}\text{Fr}$							

### Important applications of stable and/or radioactive isotopes

Francium was discovered in 1939 by Marguerite Perey, a physicist at the Curie Institute in Paris, France and was named in honor of Perey's home country, France.

Applications: Francium has no known isotopic applications outside of scientific research.



Figure 1: Marguerite Perey, credited with the 1939 discovery of Francium.